The Great Stre Beaten for the Season Just Closing, in Spite of the Performances of Ris Gallant Son Persimmon—As to the Inter-change of English and American Blood. LOTPON, Dec. 17.—There has been so much said and recorded about St. Simon, during several years, all over the earth wherever a coterie of horse breeders may be found (and where is there nots) that it would be to little purpose reproducing a column or so of adulation, such as producing a column or so of addistion, such as he is certainly entitled to on his merits as a horse. The most successful English sire of the past decade will compare favorably, I believe, with any horse in the world as regards those characteristics most frequently found wanting in the modern thoroughbred. He is beyond everything a consistent horse, and in himself a distinct type. He is neither large nor small. He is not heavily built in any direction, yet he has plenty of fine bone. He is a marvel of refined symmetry, suggesting a touch of the Arabian descent to which all English thorough-breds h.-ve claim, with many of the better points of laugth and reach which have need centuries. These, however, he inherits in modtimes, wonderfully intelligent head and sugges-tion of a sensitive temperament, he completes to the most exacting eye the picture of an

As I am writing for American readers, however, a few other details may be repeated, so that they may judge of what kind the sire is who has kept himself at the top of the tree at the stud as easily as he did upon the race course. Some of them may find it to advantage, perhaps, to breed to the same points; as, though I may be a little prejudiced of home merit, it is doubt ful whether any of their best flyers could rival on either field of his fame the redoubtable son slightly over sixteen hands, though you would never believe it to look on him in the paddock with other horses, his limbs being fashioned in miniature. He is a dark brown, giving at times the appearance of black, with a star and mear hind heel white, and is said to measure 6% inches below the knee. His books and shoulders are grandly turned, his legs small and boncy. his withe s high and girth deep, his back, which is beautifully modelled, short and high. He girths 6 feet 6 inches, but this would give little suggestion of him on ordinary lines, unless you take them in relation to a marvellously agile leoking, slightly made and high tempered English thoroughbred. From this point of view, in fact. as well as his performances, St. Simon is actually a consistent example of sym-metry, and perhaps the pink of English sires now standing in this country. There are many of more magnificent physique, with certain points more impressively pronounced, and indeed some that rival him as distinct types, but none fulfilling one of our two most desirable aims in the blood horse-symmetry. The other is bone, and stoutness allied to it.

maked some that rival him as distinct types, but nose fulfilling one of our two most deargehout nose fulfilling one of the state of th

although it reaches in itself the handsome sum of £22,000-odd to the end of October for nineteen races won.

For the season 1889 the great son of Galopin made his first grand total of £24,286, which was exceeded that year only by his own sire, whose program notted the magnificent sum in stakes of £43,516, and Hampton, the second, with £35,293. The following year the distribution of stake money was less concentrated, but St. Simon distanced all rivals by several thousands, his sons and daughters winning £32. 799 in stakes; and a similar result followed in 1891, when £20,890 was to his credit as a sire. These totals were eclipsed by his record of £53,259 in 1892, whan he simply distanced all competing sires by over £35,000. He once more headed the list in 1893 with £36,982, or over £10,000 more than that most excellent of his rivals, Isonomy, who, together with Hampton, Bend Or, Wisdom, Bpringfield, and Ormonde, were then his most formidatic contemporaries. Despite the strong rivalry of Kennad and others, he, as all the present season, his progeny having amassed in stakes over £35,000 during his ten years of stud life.

best French bestlers coulty, the Great Metropolitan betches at Epocus, we miles and a quarter, when he as easily defeated Gleetill and sight others; the Great Midland Handicap at Birminsham, one mile, won by Phusbus appelle, who also took the Alexandra Plate at Doncaster by three lengths from Dinna Forget, PrinceBanaldine, Clipstone, &c.; and the Newmarkst Handicap, ever a mile, for which His Raverence carried a stone 12 pounds, to easy victory from The Guide, 7 stone 5 pounds, Eastey Pin, 8 stone 11 pounds, and a large field.

Over here, it need hardly be stated, feeling runs high over the winning sires. It is always a great resource for gessip at the sporting clube, changing as the contest does from week to week; and it is the same wherever the English tongue is spoken and racing seen foregather. These English blood sires of cure still dominate indirectly the horse breeding enterprises of the world. It is to the interest of Englishmen that their rivelry should be directed on the most equitable lines possible under the circumstances, and that the competitions in which their progeny engrage should be as free from prajudice as may be. It is indeed only by the recognition of its higher mission, in regard to national industry and enterprise, that the British turf can ever become the great and useful institution it ought to be, and which its looked up to still by other countries, expected to lead the way in reform, and the time is doubtless near at hand when it will begin to schieve all this. But there is much to be done.

At the blood-stock sales St. Simon has not been so prominent as in former years. Indeed, it is surprising how often his stock have been absentees from the best catalogues. We have little criterion to go by as regards the value placed upon them by others, although for the matter of that there have been some notorious fallures identified with sensational prices. Childwick was one of the high-priced division, and Sir Blundall Maple named him after his stud, to which it is hoped he may yet do justice

they did not justify it at all, so far as the welfare of the great horsobreeding enterprises is concerned.

Among St. Simon's young and promising prograpy that have recently changed ownership i must not omit to mention the brown filly, dam Hambton Rose, by Hampton, bought by Mr. Jarnach at the first July sales for 1,350 guineas (she is handsome, having size and racing points), and the bay colt out of Lonely, by Hermit, which Mr. Hamar Bass secured for 1,000 guineas at Doncaster, and who may do more justice than some of his purchases to the green and yellow jackst of this wealthy and enterprising breeder.

Testimony worth noting of the repute in which St. Simon's blood is held by breeders is to be found in the fact that the three-year-old filly Ste. Adresse, dam Plaisanteric, the famous French flyer, was bought at the second July sales by Sir J. Hiundell Mapie for 620 guineas, as she is own sister to his young sire, Childwick, by St. Simon, whose coit foal out of Collarceats was taken also by Sir Blundell's manager, Mr. Tom Castie, at 360 guineas from Lord William Heresford's lot on the same day. Nor can the American breeders but be congratulated on their good judgment, and perhaps also good luck, in securing the mare Lucy Cross (1891), dam Verdigris, taken after some competition at 2,600 guineas by Mr. McCaig, who at the same sale (the Marquis of Zetland's) also bought Pastorella (1892), by Springileid, for 1,550 guineas, as well as her coit foal of St. Serf for 570 guineas. At the same notable disposal there was transferred to France, through the enterprise of one of her largest breeders. M. Edmond Blanc, the good-looking mare Santa Felice (1890), by St. Simon, her dam Happy Hampton, by Hampton, and I doubt not she will turn out a valuable acquisition even at 2,000 guineas.

Mr. Goodnight's 800 Buffalors.

sands, his sons and daughters winning £32.

799 in stakes; and a similar result followed in 1891, whom £32.050 was to his credit as a sire. These totals were collpsed by his record of £53,259 in 1892, when he simply distanced all competing sires by over £35,000. He once more headed the list in 1893 with £36,882, or over £10,000 more than that most excellent of his rivals, Isonomy, who, to gether with Hampton, Bend Or, Wisdom, Boringfield, and Ormonde, were then his most formidable contemporaries. Despite the strong rivalry of Kennal and others, he, as all the world knows, continued this average up to the present season, his progeny having amassed in stakes over £350,000 during his ten years of atual life.

But unless it be from some of the well-bred youngsters engaged in the juvenile events of 1899, I do not know where the fame which this great sire has so long sustained in the classic two-year-oid and three-year-oid races is to come from next year. It is the unexpected that happens, however, and I shall not be surprised to see the Duke of Portiand's stallion keep far ahead of his total this year, which has been made up mostly of small stakes. A few clinking two-year-oids, to which prospect I refer later on, would soon redeem his average. In the meantime we have to depend for form chiefly upon the older progeny—St. Bris, despite his defeat at Manchester last week; Soliman, who had a chance to pull off the Cambridge dependence on form; Phebus Apollo, a hardy stayer, and His Reverence, who can show a rare turn of speed in the best company.

This quarrett are answerable this season for the Grande Course de Hales at Autuali, three middles and a furlong, is which Soliman beat the

Second Broken by a Moon with an Addan Spread of S Foot of Inches Sumers of Occ Syon Biggs-Sportsmen Who Mayo Med Their Pill of Moose, Boor, 686 Caribes. FREDERICTOR, N. B., Dec. 23.-The open season for big game in New Brunswick extends from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. The season of 1897, now near its close, has been notable for the uniform suc-cess achieved by the American sportamen who have hunted here, and for the extraordinary eize of many of the moose shot on the Tobique,

Miramicht, Neplaiguit, and Restigouche rivers.
For more than a quarter of a century the record mosschead for New Brunswick was that which fell to Sir Harry Burrard, in the Canaan River region, and was presented by him to the Prince of Wales. This head had twenty-eight points and a spread from tip to tip of 5 feet 3 points and a spread from tip to the or feet of inches. What is generally regarded as Maine's record bolder is a moose shot by Dr. G. H. Gray of Lynn, Mass., in 1896. The antier spread is only 4 feet 11 inches, but it has the remarkable number of thirty-nine points. Both of these beasts, however, are obliged to draw in their horns in the presence of the mammoth moose shot in September last on the headwaters of the Tonique River, by Stephen Decatur of Ports-mouth, N. H. The antiers have twenty-eight

points and a spread of 5 feet 6 inches.

At least half a dozen moose have been shot in New Brunswick this season with antier spreads of five feet or more. One of these was soured on Nictaux Lake, in the Tobique counry, by Chauncey P. Williams of Albany, N. Y., who spent a month in that region in company with George R. Shaffer of Troy. The party saw twenty-four moose on the trip. Another very large moses was shot on the Nepisiguit by John Bodkin of this city. The antiers measured sixty-one inches and the weight of the moses was more than 1,200 pounds. The animal promptly charged the hunter when fired at, but was brought down by the second shot. It is persistently claimed by people living on the Tobique that a monster mouse has been killed on the upner waters of that atream by the Hon. John Costigan of the Dominion Parliament, who has been camping there since early in September. If this moose, as currently reported, had an antier apread of six feet, it not only outclasses any moses ever before captured in the wonderful hands taken last year in Aleska. The number of American sportamen who have tried their luck in New Brunswick this season has been much larger than in any previous year. This is due largely to the fact that moose and caribou are becoming scarce in most parts of Maine, and in some measure to the short hunting season allowed in that State and the restrictions placed on hunting. Moreover, the number of sportamen killed, wounded, or shot at by the year as to drive many persons who prefer to die a natural death to other hunting grounds. There is no good reason for believing that the forest lands of this province will ever become so overrus with sportamen as either to make hunting dangerous or to exterminate the game. In the first place the vast interference of the province is still, to a very large degree, a forest primeval, where the conditions of life are too hunky level to make hunting dangerous or to exterminate the game. In the first place the vast interference of \$20,(together with a bond of \$100 conditioned upon due observance of the lawy is exacted by the Government from visiting sportamen. This has a tendency to bring to haw for that is offered here, and to exclude the irresponsible men who would shot at every moving bunsh, and are unable to distinguish between a football awenter and to Now Brunswick this fail and took out hunting licenses. A few of the Grown Land Department about e

three moose, the best specimen having an anticy spread of fifty-three inches. Brathwaite's next patron was Bronson Rumsey of Buffalo, who distinguished himself by shooting a very large moose, two caribou, and a bear. George F. Durgin of Concord, N. H., was able to see Mr. Rumsey and go him one better. His pile consisted of a moose, a bear, and three caribou. Mr. Durgin missed one very large moose, which he thinks would have cramped the record.

To Eustace Hill of New York belongs the honor of frawing first blood. In just one hour and five minutes after leaving camp on the opening day of the season he was scated on the back of his first moose. The specimen. Jerome Bradley of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., with a friend, had a very successful hunt on the Neplisiguit. They were in the woods only two weeks and brought out one moose, two cariboo, and two bears. The Neplisiguit country is about the only region in North America where the black bear can be hunted with a sure prospect of success. Many years ago the hillaides along that stream were swept by forest fires. Then thry sprouted up in his ubservies, where the black bear loves to feed in the autumn months and where he can be easily spotted with a field-glass from the camp.

One of the largest and most symmetrical sets of moose antiers secured in New Brunswick this fall is that owned by W. O. Usher of Newburyport, Mass. The animal was killed by Mr. Usher on the Tobique. The horns measure fifty-eight inches across, the blades averaging sixteen inches in width. Frederic Finand of the Congressional reporting staff is an annual visitor to New Brunswick, and has never falled to secure his moose, with a liberal allowance of caribou. This year he took into camp the best moose he has ever shot, the antiers having twenty points and measuring fifty-three inches. C. C. Hills of Cloreland is still in the woods on the Tobique. At last accounts he had bagged three earlbou.

The Norwest Miramichi is perhaps the best caribou country, though moose are abundant there. He thinks there are ac

Sembards the Boor of a Carnegie Hall Studie

A cat owned by the tenant of a Carnegie Hall studio obtains admittance when shut out by bombarding the door with its body. It makes so much poise that the tenant in the bedroom so much noise that the tenant in the bedroom overhead—the studio has two stories—is invariably aroused. When the cat hears him coming a plaintive meow succeeds the use of its body as a catapul.

How the cat can bang the door so violently without injuring itself is a mystery. It never meows until it has aroused somebody, knowing apparently that its feeble cry cannot be heard at such a distance.

AROUND THE WHIST TABLE. WHOLESOME GROWTH OF THE FEEL-

ING AGAINST "CONVENTIONS."

Sow Beschapelles Played Whist-A Penture of the Short-Sult Game-Aunipses of Several Games-Club Notes and Naws. THE SUN has received quite a number of leters from various parts of the country heartly approving the stand it has taken upon the sub-ject of arbitrary conventions, and expressing the hope that something will be done to put a stop to them before they bring the game into disre-

pute. The only excuse offered by the advocates for these dodges is that the executive of the American Whist League has defined as allowa-ble any system of play which is not "secret," and that previous explanation to the adversaries is sufficient excuse for anything.

The time was when it was not necessary for gentlemen to refer to the officers of the league in order to determine what was fair and what

was cheating at the card table. No one ever accused a team of using "secret" conventions, for "secrecy" implies that the system would re-cuire a certain amount of caution and management in order to keep it remote from observation. A private convention, on the other hand, is one that is not public; something that is remote from the generally accepted conditions of play; something that one must be introduced to; something that it will be necessary to explain to the partner in advance, or it will be totally meaningless to him, no matter how frequently he may see it at the whist table. One might see a player lead queens, nines, and eights for weeks at a time, and never dream, unless the system was explained to him, that those leads had an occult meaning apart from any principle of play.

Perhaps the term "private conventions" is

not a good one. "Guide posts for duffers and alleged experts" would be better, as it more closely describes the aim and purpose of all such plays. The fundamental principle underlying all these arbitrary conventions is that the partner does not know enough about the game to find his way to the proper play of a hand without them. The fallacy underlying them all is that the adversary will not derive equal bene fit from these signs put up along the common following.
The theory of whist adopted by modern play-

ers seems to be exactly opposed to that of the old masters. The writer recently had the pleasure of quite a long talk with a man who had been intimate with Deschapelles's old partner in Paris, and gathered from him that the chief strength of Deschapelles's game lay in his adroit management of the trump suit. Upon first taking up his hand he would study its possibilities, and glance at the score to see what he had to hope or fear. If he thought his hand would be better if there were no trumps to interfere with it, he would lead trumps. If he thought, on the other hand, that his trumps would be necessary for self-protection, he would lead a plain suit. As his partner followed the same princinot the original leader, to govern his play by the his partnerled trumps, Deschapelles made every effort to assist him in getting them out, but if the partner did not lead trumps Deschapelles would require unusual strength in his own hand to justify him in running counter to his partner's game, and as a general thing he

would require unusual strength in his own hand to justify him in running counter to his partner's game, and as a general thing he would be very slow to draw his partner's trumps, and very prompt to stop the adversaries from exhausting them.

In this example of the master's play we have the essence of a very simple principle of whist—making the earliest practical interence as to the possibilities of the partner's hand; what to hope for, what to fear; when to attack, when to defend. This is one of the features of the short-suit game, in which the top of nothing is a card of warning and defence; the lead of trumps is a call to worry and destroy.

The modern champion, looking through the goggles of his pet conventions, is blind to the possibilities of such a system. He cannot see two tricks ahead until there are only three or four cards to be played. He ploas along warrily, noting all the signposts on the road, although none of them may point to the direction in which he is golng, and at the ond he has the gratification of seeing his doom in advance. He knows the major tenace is over him, he knows his adversary will pull his last trump, and he seems to derive a certain satisfaction from the contemplation of his own destruction.

The boast of the long-suit school is that they make a double-dummy problem of the last few tricks in every hand, and the chief object of the previous play is to enable the partner to count the hands so accurately that this problem may be correctly solved. The boast of the short-suit exhool is that the game is over before the dummy problem comes along, and that while the long-suiters are placing the cards, the short-suiters are winning the tricks. To the commonsense player, the lirst few tricks in every hand present a perception problem of absorbing interest, and the object of the partners is to divine as rapidly as they can what is possible with their cards, and what is improbable. The long-suiter makes the first eight tricks and then wear to run for his life or to lie in ambush. He prides

TAICE.					
1	A A	4 4	47	42	
9	07	♥3	OA	02	
8	04	Ø 5	OK	Ø 9	
4	60	AO	Qo	40	
B	Ø 8	♥ 6	20	Ø10	
6	Kø	2 .	4 4	J 0	
7	& K	46	30	48	
8	9 0	07	80	50	
9	5.0	A	6.4	7.	
10	9 .	QA	8 .	3 .	
11	& J	\$10	100	49	
19	4.5	4 Q	10 .	70	
13	43	OO	Ko	10	

Trick 1. Y can place the entire club suit on the first trick. As A uses American leads he must have five clubs. As Z plays his lowest club he must have two remaining, therefore B has no more. This marks A with five exactly, and the modern practice being to lead a small card from ace and four small. A must have the king. It should be noticed that A has no means of placing the club suit, and that his nombershowing leads are never of the slightest use to his partner. The low cards played by Y and Z may indicate that each of them had three clubs; or that either of them now has no more. Trick 2. The trump lead following the plain suit lead shows Y that A thought it necessary to show his suit first, therefore his cards of reentry must be doubtlul, and it is probable that one of his side suits is very weak and he is afraid his partner might lea! it. His quitting the club suit would also indicate a probable finesse, perhaps with ace lack remaining.

Trick 3. This marks the ten of trumps in Z's hand and the eight in A's, for B can have no more, and Z is playing up.

Trick 4. The queen lead shows five diamonds in B's hand, not including the jack.

Trick 5. Four tricks only have been played, and Y knows the possibilities of every hand. In the first place, A's reëntry card must be the cling of spades; and in the second place, Z has not a trick in his hand except the ten of trumps. Y has minor tence ever A's clubs; he can ruff B's diamonds, and he can kill A's reëntry card, provided he can get a lead through A's hand.

Trick 6. Z has no means of knowing the possi-

billities of the clab suit, but he can count of the country for the two results to the country for the country

abandons the clube and plays for his pariner's diamonds.

So far as trick taking goes, this hand is a plane, but the play is full of life and movement and furnishes an excellent example of the manner in which common-sense players draw inferences in the carliest development of the hand. The struggle with the double dummy problem in the last faw tricks comes along just the same, but the first eight og nine have not been a dreary march over the desert of private conventions before the battlefield is reached.

In contrast to the foregoing take this deal, which shows how the long-suit players develop a hand, and what a horrible nightmare the end game becomes when the opening has been allowed to go to sleep. It was played two years ago at the Manhattan Whist Club. Z dealt and turned the heart queen.

TRICE.	A	A		0.0	
1	3 6	24	10 0		
B	60	80	30	KO	
B	10	04	40	20	
4	72	08	01	DA	
B	AO	07	80	70	
6	9 4	8 4	4 0	_A.	
7	OK	7.	42	90	
8	KA	44	5.	05	
0	98	4.5	03	00	
10	410	47	08	010	
11	10	48	6.0	90	
18	AQ	4.0	46	100	
18	4 K	AA	4.3	43	

A-B win one trick only.

Trick 1. A's only four-card suit is the spade, Trick 1. A's only four-card suit is the snade, and as he is a long-suiter he is not deterred from leading it by a trifle like a minor tenace. Have not Pole, Cavendish, and all the authorities decided that length, and not tenace, is the important thing!

Trick 2. As Z does not use American leads A has no means of judging how many diamonds he holds; but he has read about the Bath coup as a stratagem of the great masters and trics it, fancying his hand is about strong enough to try anything.

stratagem of the great masters and tries it, fancying his hand is about strong enough to try anything.

Trick 3. Y supposes that his partner has all the diamonds, and probably the spade ace, certainly the ace or king. As Y has almost all the clubs himself, he thinks the trump lead would be about the proper thing. B's play in covering with the imperfect fourchette is quite right, and loses in this particular case only because A plays very badly later on. Z very properly refuses to take the finesse. It has repeatedly been pointed out in these articles that the maxim laid down by Mathews on this point is sound, and that when the second hand plays the jack on your partner's ten, it is two to one against anything being gained by the finesse of the queen, when holding ace queen third hand. A has not the slightest idea how many trumps B holds, but credits him with the queen for a certainty, perhaps queen and ten. haps queen and ten.

Trick 5. Z is afraid that Y thinks he holds
the diamond ace, so he proceeds to undeceive

Arick 6. Z is afraid that Y thinks he holds the diamond ace, so he proceeds to undeceive him.

Trick 6. Y does not want to spoil his chances of making a lot of clubs, so he plays to get his partner into the lead again.

Trick 7. Z is now in an awkward position. Y has either no more trumps, or he has led the nine from 9 8 7, in which case he can probably overtrump Aif A ruffs a dismond. Z does not lead the best dismond, because he wants Y to ruff it and so to force the king of trumps from B, if B holds it. The trap set for B seems to catch A, who also credits Y with the eight of trumps and plays the king to shut him out. There are some players who seem afraid they will never take a trick with the best trump unless they play it at the wrong time. Of course A places the queen of trumps with B, and congratulates himself that his spade suit is established.

Trick 8. A has now arrived at the beautiful dummy problem that is the delight of the long-suiter's heart. He has several things to think over. If Y has no more trumps it will be wasting two for one to lead them, and if B should not have both queen and ten, and if B should not have both queen and ten, and if B should not have both queen and ten, and if B should not have both queen and ten, and if B should not have both queen and ten, and if B should the spade suit is he does not know, and what Y—Z hold in clubs is another mystery. This is a fair sample of the difficulties that these end-game players continually find themselves in when their adversaries do not set up sign posts all along the road to guide them. It must be obvious to any person that A might know nothing about it, yet not a single false card has been played by either side!

At the first glance this hand may not look very much out of the common; yet it is, in the writer's opinion, one of the most extraordinary ever played. The score shows that A—B made one trick only, yet there are eight in the hands, as shown by the overplay. By his original lead A loses seven tricks, because the proper onening will

Here is the way the hand went when Low and Fostor held A-B's cards:

TRICK.	A Y		В	z	
1	4 K	A.A	4 2	43	
n	3 4	8 4	4 4	A e	
8	02	0.8	QJ	Ø 5	
4	410	44	4 J	Ø10	
5	96	04	₩3	OA	
6	K a	7 4	5.4	Qø	
7	OK	07	48	OO	
8	4 Q	4.5	4.6	20	
9	1 4	2 4	6 0	70	
10	9 6	80	10 4	80	
11	50	47	60	90	
12	10	48	30	100	
13	AO	49	40	K O	

A-B win eight tricks.

Trick 1. The spades and diamonds are both bad suits to open; one containing a minor and the other a potential tennee. There is no suit long enough to justify leading trumps up to the oneen.

the other a potential tenace. There is no suit long enough to justify leading trumps up to the queen.

Trick 2. Y must either lead the singleton or open the spade suit. If he returns the club, although he does not know that it will force Z, he will break up Z's trumps, just as B does at trick 4. If Y leads the singleton, be saves two tricks only, for A -B will still make six tricks, five more than the spade opening. Z refuses to incesse the spade, because, for all he knows, it is the fourth best of Y's strong suit, and it is his duty to unblock it.

Trick 5, 6, It is evident to Z that the only club that is good for a trick in A's hand is the queen, and that Y must have all the others, so be does his best to exhaust the trumps, and after finding he cannot drop the king, returns his partner's supposed strong suit. This may look unfortunate, but if he plays his own suit the result will be exactly the same, for A will play the acc, lead the trump, the club, and the spades, making the diamond Jack at the end.

This hand is submitted to those who think there is nothing in the opening leads, for their opinion as to which partners understand each other the better—the long-suiters who got one trick out of A—B's cards, or the short-suiters who got eight! Which knew his dummy problem the better—A, at trick 7 in the original, or the same player at the same trick in the overplay!

In a tournament for pairs, which was played on the Howell system at the Passale Whist Club last week, twenty-four players took part, playing twenty-two deals. The result was very entions, four pairs tioing for the top score, two more field for fifth and sixth places, only one trick behind, and the seventh pair only one trick behind them; all others minus. As there is no way of sattling field in the Howell system, President Vondersmith sent the score sips to Thir. Sun, with a request that the scores be computed on the Safford system to see how they would compare. Strange to asy, the safford system also brings four pairs into the tie for the top score, but not the same as Howell's. The neculiar thing is that the pair that is seventh according to Howell is first according to Safford, because in the inter system ties are decided in favor of the pair that has made the largest gains. Here is the full score, the pairs ranked according to Safford's system: CLUB NOTES.

				Sof-	llow-
r.	Players.	Plus.	Minus.	Tojals.	Totals.
Wats	on and Foster	#0	10	120	+ 5
Clark	and Bandter		· d	190	+ 20
	on and Grace	26		- 20	4.90
	son and Fegel .	93	ã	120	190
	ebeck and Malte	hy yes	19	418	190
	sson and Curtie.		17	110	7.70
Tarki	ane and Kenasto	. 0	- 67	- 0	ANOR
	nore and Kullar		19	100	A
	y and Moisen		17	7.7	TIO
			65	-10	-20
	and Stuart	*****	80	-10	-10
	roon and King.	7111 A	24	-28	-35
sond.	ersm'b and Ald:	TOR. O	48	-45	-45
		277.7	-		
Court in La					

In order to show the comparison, the actual results of Howell's system have been multiplied by five, that being simpler than to divide Safford's by five, which would give too many fractions. The Sun will have more to say

Christmas Thanksgiving.

For their generous patronage during the late Christmas season we desire to offer our hearty thanks to the people of Greater New York and vicinity.

Although our store long since won the name of the "Christmas Corner," our twenty years of experience shows no parallel to the wonderful business of the last few weeks.

Our natural gratification over this happy situation is enhanced by the knowledge that every Christmas purchaser will be a friend in the future—that every article that went out of our doors was worthy, reliable, serviceable, and economical in price.

economical in price.

Those who follow the pleasant and time-honored custom of remembering their friends on New Year's Day, those who forgot some friend in the excitement of the Christmas rush, and those who wish to reciprocate for unexpected gifts, will find this store and this stock just what they were a month ago—ready for

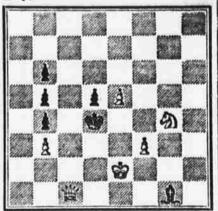
Before Christmas, after Christmas, at any and all times of the year, this is the great popular jewelry house of New York.

It asks your future patronage, not upon the strength of what it claims to be, but what it has proved itself to be.

LAMBERT BROS.,

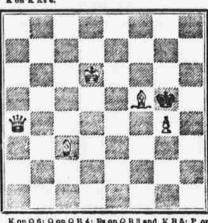
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

THIRD AVENUE, CORNER 58TH STREET. OUR CHESS CORNER. PROBLEM NO. 600-BY P. M. TEED. K on Q 5; B on K Kt 8; Pe on Q Kt 8, Q Kt 4, Q Kt 8.



K on K 2; Q on Q B; Kt on K Kt 4; Ps on Q Kt 8, K 5, and K B 3. WHITE-BIX PIECES. White to play and mate in three moves PROBLEM NO. 601-BY F. M. TEED.

K on K Kt 4. BLACK-ONE PIECE.



WHITE-FIVE PIECES. White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 598. SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 5005.

1. P—Ku, K—Ku, Y. Q—Q5ch, K x Q; 3 K; K=B7, mata.

1. P—Ku, K—Kc; 2. Q—Q5ch, B x Q; 3 K; x P, mate.

1. P—Ku, K—Kt; Q—Bch, K—Bt; 3 K; x P, mate.

1. P—Ku, B x Q; 9. B—Q7ch, K—Kt; 3 B—K3, mate.

1. P—Ku, P—Ku; y, k; x Pch, K—Kt; 3 Q—B, mate.

1. P—Ku, any other; 2 Ktx Pch, K—Kt; 3 Q—B, mate.

80LUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 599.

1. Kt-K 8, P x Kt; 2. P - B 4, mate.

1. Kt-K 8, R x Kt; 2. R x Q P, mate.

1. Kt-K 8, Kt x P; 2. Kt-Kt 4, mate.

1. Kt-K 8, R x Kt; 2. K-B 4, mate.

1. Kt-K 8, B x Kt; 2. Kt-B 4, mate.

SOLUTION TO GOLD'S PROBLEM. i. R-Kt 2, B x R; 2, Q-R 8, B x Q; 3, P-K 5, mate. I. R-Kt 2, B x R; 2, Q-R 8, any other; 8, Q-K 7

1. R.—Kt 2. B x R; 2. Q—R 3. B x Q; 3. P.—K 5, mate.

1. R.—Kt 2. B x P; 2. Q—B 3. any other; 8. Q—K 7

(B 8), mate.

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 8 ch, P.—K 4; 3. R x P, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 8 ch, R.—K 4; 3. R x P, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 6 ch, R.—K 4; 3. Q x R, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 5 ch, R.—K 4; 3. Q x R, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 5 ch, R.—K 4; 3. Q x R, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 5 ch, R.—K 4; 3. Q x R, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 5 ch, R.—K 4; 3. Q x R, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 5 ch, R.—K 2. Q x R, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 5 ch, R.—K 2. Q x R, mate,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 5 ch, R.—K 2. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q—B 5 ch, R.—K 2. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 2. R x P; 3. Q x R,

1. R.—Kt 3. R x R,

1. R x R,

1. R.—Kt 3. R x R,

1. R x R,

1. R.—Kt 3. R x R,

1. R x R,

1. R.—Kt 3. R x R,

1. R

Cambridge, Mass.
Correct solutions to No. 599 were received from Theodore R. Huyler, Brooklyn; M. S., Brooklyn; R. M. Mauser, New York; Just in Time, New York; Correct You Are, Brooklyn; S. Stemier, New York; How Easy, Brooklyn; Fred Engel, Brooklyn; R. S. Walters, New York; Pred Carter, Boston; Yet Another, New York; Grover's Lil, Danbury, Conn.; H. W. Meyer, New York; H. W. Barry, South Boston, Mass.; Elek Emil, New York; Edwin H. Baldwin, Atlantic City, N. J.; A. S. Richmond, Middletown, N. Y.; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; H. S. Mackaye, New York; Edwin H. B. Hackaye, New York; F. J. McQuaide, New York; F. J. Willetts, New York; T. J. McQuaide, New York; F. J. Willetts, Waterbury, Conn.
Correct Solutions to Gold's problem were received from Theodoro H. Huyler, Brooklyn; M. S., Brooklyn; R. M. Mauser, New York; Just in Time, New York; How Easy, Brooklyn; Fred Engel, Brooklyn; R. S. Walters, New York; Fred Carter, Boston; Yet Another, New York; Grover's Lil, Danbury, Conn.; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; A. S. Richmon!, Middletown, N. Y.; H. W. Meyer, New York; H. W. Barry, South Boston; Mass.; Elok Emil, New York; H. W. Barry, South Boston, Mass.; Elok Emil, New York; J. Roberts, New York; Edwin H. Baldwin, Atlantic City, N. J.
CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COURTING LEMON. Secretary of the Hariem Chess Club, writes to Tike Sus that the liariem Chess Club has now been fully organized and that the following officers have been elected; H. Oram Smith, President, M. P. Harks, Vice-Pres dent; Courting Lemon, Secretary; H. igel, Treasurer. The club has procured quarters at 247 West 19th street. Special meetings are held on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Thomas Hancock, Glens Falls, N. Y.—After white's move Q—Q K t 3 black mases as follows: 1. Q—B 8 ch; 2. K. x. Q. S—Q 6 discovered double check; S. K.—K. R.—B 6, mate.

Leonard Well, New York, in sending the appended problem: which be found in the last number of Wochenschock, says that it was the subject of a solution ournament at stockholm and presented there by the local composer, B. Sashiberg, and that he failed to find a solution. He how equests Tike Sus solvers to do the needful for him. The problem:

BLACK—TEN FIRESS.

K on K Rt 8. Kts on Q 8 and K 2: B on Q: Ps on

K on K Kt 61 Kts on Q 8 and K 2; B on Q; Ps on Q B 2, Q B 4, Q B 5, K 6, K B 4 and K Kt 3.



WHITE—TEN PIECES,
White to play and mate in three moves. Max Senration, Youkers, wishes to know the address of St. MacGrath in order to play some friendly

Max Sonreleer, Youkers, wishes to know the address of St. Matterstain in order to play some friendly games.

Sara Louisa, Boston, Mass.—The mystery was explained last Sunday.

S. Fairbank, New York.—The moves of the pieces in a game of chess are easily learned. It is, however, quite a different thing as far as the combinations are concerned. It requires a special aptitude for the game and a great deal of study of the books together with constant practice in order to become efficient.

W. S. Harrison, Boston, Mass.—The S. Kt.—K B.3 and P.—Q It 3 are considered to be the most reliable defences to the Ruy Loper. The opening was first made known by a monk of the name of Ruy Loper, hence the name of the opening.

R. Athaworth, Brooklyn.—If 17. R.—B 5.15. Q.—Q 2, to be followed by st.—K, you will not find any diffuculty in defending your position.

Learner, Hoboken, N. J.—Play over the games of the masters, carefully studying at the same time the various openings. As regards the inclosed position, you will see that there is no defence if you play Q.—Q 3, a move which will solve your problem just as

well as your intended key more. The problem I therefore worthless.

W. Reinhardt.—Your question was answered last.

W. Reinhardt.—Your question was answered larawork.

Correct You Are, Brooklyn.—The players in question are at present negotiating for a match to beath,
about the middle of next month.
Riebert Habis, New York.—You will find the Clept
Club the most convenient for you.

Charles Bellroth, New York.—Any bookseller will
take an ord or for the magazine in question. In order
to prevent the Ruy Lopes or a gambit against you
there is only the French Dafence to be recommended.
All the others, such as the "Bicilian," the "Finnichetto," or the Counter Centre Gambit, are not comsidered asfe for black.

Th. O. W., Philadelphia, Fa.—You could hardly expect The Sirk to print local news of so little importance. Your letter with games and positions did not
reach this office.

Fred Engel, Brooklyn.—Not there seems to be not
chance whatever of reviving the now defunct Metropolitan League. Rapid transit chees is all the rage at
present.

Foreign Player. New York.—The Vinna committee.

politan League. Rapid transit chest is an the rage as present.

Foreign Player, New York.—The Vienna committee has already decided to limit the number of emirles to twenty. It will be interesting to learn how they are going to do it without gridm orienne to some of the players who have international reputations. Of course, it would be better to accept all entries, divide the players into two sections, let each section play a tourney, and to the winners in each section play of the affine tournament for the prizes. Such a scheme would not take any more time than a fournament to the players of the players.

tourney, and lot the winners in each section play of in a final tournament for the prises. Buch a scheme would not take any more time than a fournament to be played by twenty players.

A Bat Decid. A. A. wins. The Ponstant opening yous as follows: I. F.—K 4; F.—K 4; F. K.—K B. Et.—Q B. B. B. F.—B.

B. F.—B.

Berney Manhattan Chees Club.—In order to meet the expense of bringing Lasker to this country the members of the Manhattan Chees Club raised a subscription, the balance being paid out of the club streasury. The total oost amounted to about \$500.

H. Biohel, Newark. N. J.—The position, as forwarded, is indeed very complicated, and it will require a great deal of study to arrive as the proper continuation for black. It will receive due stiennished mext week, when a line of play will be suggested. How Shall I Continue, Washington, D. C.—Guissberg used to say: "In all close games play S.—E. R." Take the Hungarian's tip and you will be all right. Anton Strünb-l. New York.—You are mistaken. Although the Havana Chea Club has many wealthy members, who always subscribed handsomely whenever there was a necessity, all the money was not given by the members of the cinb. Stellait and Tschigorin played at the Union, Guneberg and Tschigorin played at the Union, Guneberg and Tschigorin played at the Chion, Guneberg and Tschigorin played at the Chion, Guneberg and Tschigorin played at the Chion, Guneberg and Tschigorin stude (Expense). The prise fund for the international tourney held in this city in 1859 was reised by subscriptions to a book on the Congress which was published by Betoits, and by admission fees during the progress of the tournament, together with the entrance money paid by the competitors. Only 500 copies of the book were printed.

D. Garnett, New York.—The opening I. P.—K. 4, P.—K. 4; Y. Kt.—K. B. S. Kt.—Q. B.; B. K.—R., cannot be found in the books. It is a core of the Hungarian defences dopted by white. As regards the "Flanchetti," the game is called a King's Planchetto if either white or black plays I. P

Why Not, New York.—Has a pure some striple.
Englishman, New York.—Blackburne and Gunsberg have played two matches, of which each wos one.
Brooklyn Amateur.—There are numerous sittle clubs in Brooklyn which may answer your purposes.

VIENNA VS. ST. PETERBBURG.

As has already been stated in Tuz Suz, the telegraphic class match between the Vienna and St. Petersium; class can be at the moves up to Dec. S. The moves: VIENA. ST. PETERBURG. VIENA. ST. PETERBE.
White. Black. White. Black.

White. Black.
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 B Kt-QB5 P X P
N P-QB4 Kt-QB5 Vienna to move. ST. PETERSBURG. VIENNA.

ST. PETERSBURG. VIENNA.

White.

1 P-K4

2 Kt-k B3

8 B-B 4

B-B 4

When B1

Vienna to move.

St. Petersburg. Vienna.

5 Fettaburg. Vienna

6 P-B3

Vienna to move. NOTES.

CANS GAMBIT.

CANS GAM EVANS GAMBIT.

Appended are the scores of the competitors in the championship tournament of the Manhattan Chees Club:

At the Battery After Sightfall.

The Battery, always picturesque and attractive, teat night peculiarly and strikingly so. Some of the tallest buildings in the cit; are close at band, and after nightfall, in these shors days, before the close of business hours, one may see on one side these lofty buildings rising in tier above tier of lights, while upon the other side lie the waters of the bay, picked out here and there with the lights of passing vessels.

BEECHAMS

FOR BILIOUS AND NEEVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite. Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chillis, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nercous and Trembling Sensations, THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEP IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEKCHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Bendache. For a

Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival LARCEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c, at all Drug Stores,

DEAFNESS & HEAD MOISES CURED. HAIR HEALTH Navor failine recovery the part of the control of the